





## Intimations.

## A LUXURY FOR THE HOT SEASON.

DAKIN'S new "Loo-fah" BATH BRUSH, with handle, price 75 cents.

Also on hand a very large selection of FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

BATH and TOILET SPONGES, of all sizes, ALSO

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL and SHAVING BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMES and SACHETS, at lowest cash rates.

DAKIN'S PRICKLY-HEAT LOTION, the only reliable remedy for prickly heat.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA

LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Hongkong Hotel, HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 10th July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus give us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialties of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

PREPARED FROM THE FINEST RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA (Evaporated in Vacuum) and containing in each drachm one grain of Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alternatives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.

Price—8-oz. Bottles 1.50 each, 15.00 per dozen

16-oz. " 2.50 " 24.00 " "

WATSON'S FLUID EXTRACT

OF TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.

This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness when the bowels and liver are sluggish from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles 1/6 and 1/3 each.

WATSON'S TASTELESS ELIXIR

OR CASCARA SAGRADA.

acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes regularity in Chronic Constipation.

In Bottles 1/6 and 1/3 each.

WATSON'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.

Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial Fever, and other climatic diseases.

In Bottles 1/6 and 1/3 each.

WATSON'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

In Bottles 1/6 and 1/3 each.

WATSON'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE.

An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Eminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.

Price 1/6 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, China and Manila.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd July, Mrs. FERRIS, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chefoo, on the 23rd June, PHYLLIS, daughter of Edward and Marion Stevens, aged 4 years.

At No. 1, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 6th July, 1889, NARCUS VILHELM MARCUSSEN (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) Aged 38 years.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Father Colombel, MARGARET ISABELLA, eldest daughter of T. M. Campbell, I.M.C., to J. B. Roche, I.M.C.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

THE ROPE "CORNER" CASE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

As the jury decided, and on the evidence no other honest course was left open for them, that a confederacy had been established for the special purpose of raising the price of the Rope Company's shares to a fictitious value by Mr. R. SHAW, the Secretary of the Company, Mr. Potts, and other employees of the General Agents, in addition to a favored circle of outsiders (of whom more anon), including certain share-brokers, and as this finding legally means in plain English that every one of these persons is liable to be criminally prosecuted for conspiracy, we do not hesitate to raise the question of the responsibility incurred by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. for what has already transpired, as well as for anything that

may yet remain to be divulged. In the disputed transaction between Mr. Potts and Mr. RUSSELL we do not for a moment contend that the strict duty of the Acting Chief Justice went beyond explaining to the jury the purely legal aspects of the case; his lordship, no doubt very properly from his point of view, stated in effect that he knew of no law which prohibited the employees of a public company from utilizing for their own benefit information with which they became acquainted in the performance of their duties. Neither are we acquainted with any such prohibitory enactment, outside the unwritten but universally recognised laws of honour and common honesty, and if Mr. Justice FIKELING CLARK had thought it necessary, or been called upon to deal with this particular matter as a question of commercial morality, we have no doubt whatever that his views would have been broadly and substantially identical with those so frequently enunciated in these columns. We think we may safely venture to believe that the Hongkong commercial world will without delay distinctly and firmly use its whole influence in putting a stop once and for all to such dishonest and unscrupulous breaches of confidence as those so intimately connected with the "ring" in Ropes, and we therefore confidently submit that more than sufficient cause has been shown, not merely to justify, but to compel the General Managers and the Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company for their own credit to take such action that any more "corners" rigged by paid employees will be rendered an impossibility. But even in reference to this disgraceful episode we cannot altogether acquit Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. and the members of the Consulting Committee from some measure of blame. They had ample and timely warning of the formation of the "corner," but they quietly shelved it; they were publicly questioned and challenged, after having been formally and respectfully requested to investigate charges which it was notorious were only too well founded, and they responded by a feeble exhibition of combined virtuous indignation and bluff. Being paid servants of the Company, both the General Managers and Consulting Committee were bound to protect the interests of the shareholders, no matter what private or personal considerations intervened. Let us see how they did it.

The annual meeting of shareholders was announced to be held on March 25th, and some days previous to that date a letter was addressed by a shareholder to the General Managers, requesting that an inquiry should be made into the truth or falsehood of a report that the notorious "corner" in the Rope Company's shares had originated with and been carried into effect by employees of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. No direct charges were made against individuals, but Messrs. SHAW, POTTS, DUZAR, and WATSON, and the Comprode and Assistant Comprode of the Firm, were indicated as probable members of the combination. In reply to this communication Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. stated on March 23rd that some of their clerks had been purchasing Rope shares and contracting for shares for forward delivery; but they denied that they could find anything that was not honorable or could be prejudicial to the interests of the Company, and distinctly repudiated knowledge of "any illegal combination having been formed by clerks or employees of our firm." No fault could possibly be found with this explanation, *prima facie* it was an absolute and satisfactory answer to the request for an inquiry—but was it true? In fact, certainly not; in intention we feel assured that it was. At the general meeting the question was again raised, but without any definite or satisfactory result. The Chairman (Mr. W. H. FORBES) hedged himself behind the alleged indefinite character of the charges, but plainly stated that if any person connected with his office had been guilty of misconduct he should have been compelled to take strong steps. He could not, however, find that any of their employees had misbehaved. This meeting was held on March 25th, and on the 12th of February, six weeks previously, Mr. C. A. TOMES, a partner in RUSSELL & Co.'s who specially looks after the affairs of the Rope Manufacturing Company, had sold to Mr. Potts, a clerk in the employment of the Firm, 420 Rope shares at 170 per share, although business had been done the same day at 1120. Mr. TOMES stated on oath that he did not know Mr. Potts was buying for himself; but he did not say who Mr. Potts was buying for, nor did he explain how it was that he accepted his clerk's cheque on the Oriental Bank for the amount of the purchase, the trifling sum of \$71.400. If the General Managers of the Rope Company were unable to see any harm in a transaction of this sort, no surprise need be expressed at the extraordinary attitude they have maintained throughout these proceedings. If they

were not aware on March 23rd of any illegal combination having been formed by their clerks or employees, they are aware of it now, and as such action cannot but have tended to the detriment of the Company's interests, it is not too much to ask that effective measures be adopted to prevent a repetition of such scandalous conduct. Had the General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, recognised their obligations to the shareholders and to the public three months ago a very great deal of most unsavoury disclosures would have been avoided; but they either could not or would not see what was patent to almost everybody else in the colony, and the discreditable case of Potts v. RUSSELL is the direct result.

We have dealt at greater length with this part of the case than we at first intended, but its importance as regards the commercial morality of the Colony will prove our justification. It must not for a moment be inferred that the employees of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. are the only persons similarly placed who have been mixed up in illegal combinations, who gamble wholesale in shares as if they were millionaires, and who dishonestly and dishonorably make use for their private purposes of confidential information that belongs to their employers. There is scarcely a public company or merchant's office in the Colony where share speculation is not rampant, to the neglect of legitimate business. Private merchants are no doubt quite capable of safeguarding their own interests, and can protect themselves from this moral pestilence in the manner they think best, but with public companies it is quite another affair. The duties of directors are perfectly clear, and should be carried out unhesitatingly and without fear or favor. Every instance of share gambling, of illegal combination, of betraying the secrets of the office or the manufactory, or of associating with the low and disreputable touts who crowd our streets in the guise of 'brokers,' should be summarily dealt with by instant dismissal. That such a policy is an immediate necessity has been made abundantly clear by the astounding disclosures in Potts v. RUSSELL, and its general adoption cannot long be delayed, especially as it is notorious that there are other instances now in existence almost equally, if not fully, as bad as that extraordinary "corner."

(To be concluded.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, June 29th.

The French Government refuse to acquiesce in the conversion of the Egyptian Debt before the evacuation of Egypt by the British.

THE SHAH.

July 2nd.

The Shah is expected in London.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL VISITORS.

The missions from Cochinchina and Annam have arrived in Paris.

TERRIBLE COLLERY EXPLOSION.

An explosion of fire-damp has occurred in the mines at St. Etienne. Two hundred workmen were killed.

EGYPT.

LONDON, July 9th.

It is reported that 5,000 dervishes are marching northward. Colonel Wodehouse is following in steamers and strong reinforcements of Egyptian and British troops are proceeding to Assuan.

MR. GLADSTONE ON BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter condemning Bimetallism.

LOSS OF THE "ANADYR."

This morning Mr. W. H. Ray, manager of the China Traders Insurance Company, received a cable from London, dated yesterday, stating that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr* had been sunk in the harbour at Aden. The news received confirmed confirmation during the day, but it was learnt that the mails and passengers had been saved. From the supplementary telegram, which states that the *Anadyr* had been run into by the *Orus*, belonging to the same company, we infer that the former vessel was at anchor. Mr. Champagne, the agent here has wired for particulars, but as the message will have to go via Peking there will necessarily be delay before the reply is received.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

KOREA is going ahead. The Seoul Club is the latest innovation at the capital of the Hermit Kingdom.

CHARISM'S CIRCUS, according to arrangement, will leave Shanghai for Yokohama to-morrow, the 13th inst.

ACCORDING to latest reports from Hankow the riots have abated, and no damage worth mentioning has been done.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 614, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, 2nd Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Port Fairy*, from Yokohama of the 26th ult., has arrived at Vancouver on the 10th inst.

THIS morning a warrant was sent to the Police for the arrest of four marines and a gunner as "stragglers" from the *Victor Emmanuel*. This afternoon four of them were arrested on the Stanley Road—the fifth had "straggled" beyond human recall, having died, probably through exposure to the sun.

H.M.S. *Merlin* and *Satellite* returned to Shanghai on the 5th inst.

A CHINAMAN having died of cholera near Shanghai the other day, the natives said he was killed by the "thunder" during the storm.

THE whole foreign community in Peking with the notable exception of the Customs and some others, are reported to have migrated to the hills.

WITH the view of putting a stop to Sunday work at the docks, the Hongkong Port Trust have recently made the charges from thirty to two hundred rupees.

IT appears that Mrs. Maybrick, now in Liverpool gaol on the charge of poisoning her husband, is a niece of Jefferson Davis, the once famous President of the Confederate States.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY was expected to arrive in London from Mauritius at the end of June. His intention is to retire from the Colonial Service and re-enter parliamentary life.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Arratoon*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected on or about the 18th inst.

WE read that the work in connection with the rebuilding of the British Consulate, lately burned down by the Chinkiang rioters, has commenced, the preliminary survey having been made by Mr. H. C. Collins, of H.M.'s Office of Works.

IT is stated that a squadron of five Japanese war vessels, with a number of naval officers, intended proceeding from Yokohama to Chefoo early this month, in order to be present at the manoeuvres of the Chinese fleet at the latter port.

HIS EXCELLENCY HSUEH FU-CH'ANG, the newly-appointed Minister to Great Britain, had audience of the Emperor on the 18th ult., and after receiving his final instructions was granted two months' leave of absence before proceeding to Europe.

LONDON telegrams of 5th July received in Shanghai quote the Tea market as quiet for black teas, depressed for red teas, and unchanged for green. Silk was dull, although both French and Italian crops were about one-third below last year's.

THE *Chinese Times* says that the rains which have fallen between Tientsin and Peking have rendered the roads so bad that the couriers are delayed between two and three hours, sometimes not reaching Tientsin until after six o'clock in the evening.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary reports that information has been received from London of the sale of the *Atropine*, a very irregular type, ranging from cost to a loss of 450 per lb. The worst feature of the London market, however, is that, according to a telegram received on the 5th inst. from a large firm of importers, deliveries of China tea have fallen off fifty per cent.

INTERNATIONAL business, says our Tientsin contemporary, does not suffer from the absence of so many of the Ministers from Peking, because at the present moment there is a general deadlock in diplomatic matters. The Tsung-li-Yamen will simply do nothing. The stern and the suave are alike held at bay, and the Chinese Ministers smile a stereotyped *non possumus* to everything that is proposed, no matter how plain and simple.

THE heat in Shanghai lately is stated to have been exceedingly oppressive, and has been attended with fatal results in several instances. On the morning of the 7th Mr. V. M. Marcussen succumbed to heat apoplexy, and on Sunday evening last a boarder at the Sailors' Home, named Lawson, was attacked with the same fatal illness and died within half an hour. Lawson, who held a Hongkong Master's certificate, was lately mate of the steamer *George*.

THE *Chinese Times* says that Wednesday the 19th June was a day of very high easterly wind in Tientsin, with overcast sky, and in the evening there was a heavy downpour of rain. In Peking there was a dust storm, and no rain. Between these places, in the neighbourhood of Hsiao-hai-wu, there was a dust storm followed by a most destructive storm of hail, which cut the crops to pieces within the area of its operation. The fall of hail stones did not last many minutes, but the effects were severe.

THE *Shan-pao* says that the Kiangsi and Tinchow men of Fukien who were in league with the Koloa Secret Society, terrorising the natives of the Yen-ping Prefecture in the latter Province, sucking *tsin* offices and yamens, burning people's houses, and behaving generally very like organised rebels, have been completely routed and dispersed by the large body of troops sent against them by the Viceroy of Foochow. There was a short engagement, in which one of the outlaws was killed, and one Imperialist soldier. Twenty men were captured, and by the Viceroy's commands, (collected by telegraph), decapitated immediately.

"I AM something of a liar myself," said a genial fabricator once, but for a real thorough-going concocter of *canards* commend us to the affliction which has his head-quarters in Lower Wyndham Street. In its mid-day extra to-day the *China Mail* stated that there was "a rumour in town to the effect that the well-known steamer *Afghan* had been lost." The agents for the *Afghan* are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire—they have heard nothing about it. Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. and Gibb, Livingston & Co. charged her last trip, and will probably do so again when she arrives—there have heard nothing about it, although the latter firm had a cable from the owners only a few hours ago. Likewise several of the most likely men to know the agents of the leading insurance offices—are in ignorance of the loss, so that we are reluctantly compelled to conclude either that the editor of the *Archimedes* lever referred to has been "getting his leg pulled" or that the Club, or else that he strongly resembles the individual whose sentiments head this paragraph.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the shareholders in the Taku and Lighter Company was held at Tientsin on the 25th ult. Mr. J. Stewart in the chair, at which it was decided to transfer the undertaking to a proposed Taku and Lighter Company, Limited, for the sum of Tls. 400,000, the shareholders accepting payment of their present shares—of which there are 2,000—by scrip of Tls. 300,000 in the new Company. The meeting then resolved itself into a meeting of the new Company, when the proposed terms were accepted. Some discussion then took place as to making a compromise with the opposition company, but as to this there was no talk, the unanimity which had prevailed up to that time, the chairman and Mr. Collins stating that "in spite of diminished rates, the gross and net results of working showed a better result than that of any other four months since the formation of the Company, and the directors had the utmost confidence in the continuation and increase of its prosperity." After the usual votes of thanks the meeting adjourned.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* and the French cruiser *Chasseur* arrived at Shanghai on the evening of the 5th inst.

ACCORDING to the *Shan-pao*, the grateful rains which have at last fallen at Peking, were the result of the bringing thither of a famous iron tablet, which was brought to the Ta K'o Tien on the 17th ultimo. Here certain high ministers of State were appointed to offer incense and prayers to it night and day, and on the 19th the long hoped-for rain began. "Such is the prompt response of this tablet to the prayers of the faithful!"

A FRIENDLY shooting match has been arranged for to-morrow between the Garrison Shooting Club and the Sergeants of the A. & S. Highlanders, commencing at 3 p.m. Teams to be twelve aside. Wimbledon markings; distances 200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 shots and sighting shot at each distance. No auxiliary sights will be allowed. This is the first competition between the Club and the Highlanders, and a good match is expected.

IT is stated that some sales of new tea ex *Moyuna* give losses of 2d. and 3d. a pound, and that buyers are showing great indifference. The *N. C. Daily News* hears of the following actual sales:

Cost in Hankow Tls. 37, sold at 1/5.

" " " 26 " 1/23.

" " " 22 " 1/13.

" " " 20 " 9 a 10/.

" " " 19 " 7 1/4 9.

" " " 13 1/2 " 5/.

THE *Chinese Times* says—Missionary grievances from the province, both Catholic and Protestant, are accumulating pretty rapidly, while no progress is made in disposing of them. One Minister is reported to have made an almost abject proposal for an irreducibly small measure of fulfilment of his treaty, which was equally rejected by the Yamen as if he had made excessive demands. He offered to accept in each province any locality selected by the Government, no matter what its drawbacks, and there to confine the missionaries of his nationality; but in vain.

THE Ningpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date the 6th inst.—"The weather here has been intensely hot. I regret to state that Mr. J. Deas, the British Consul, has died of sun-stroke. He appeared to be quite well when he returned home from the Consulate at noon to-day. About 12.30 he started off for the Consulate again, and when about two yards from there he fell down. He was at once placed in a long chair and carried to his home. Dr. Daly was in attendance and did everything he could, but without avail, for the patient died shortly after reaching his house. The funeral took place at 7 p.m. at the New Cemetery."

A HORRIBLE case of attempted cannibalism, the *Hu Pao* says, has occurred at Pao Shan Hien, only some tens of li from Shanghai, where there is a benevolent institution called the Chung-shen T'ang, which feeds and educates pauper children. A proprietor of some public baths was either attacked by homicidal mania, or possessed by a superstition that to eat a child would cure him of an illness from which he was suffering, and so he bought from an old woman a child which was being taken to the Chung-shen T'ang, and hired a Hsueh man to kill it. The murdered child was discovered by a man employed by the bath-proprietor, deposited in a large jar ready for cooking. The persons concerned in this extraordinary murder have been arrested.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Wye, Mr. A. Levy was summoned by one of his chair coolies for nonpayment of wages. The coolie said that after working seventeen days he was discharged because he wanted leave, on account of having the gout. The judge asked where he had it. The coolie pointed to his left leg. He was requested to get into the open space in the centre of the Court and produce the gout. He hesitated, and blushed a dark brown. "Lift up," ordered Mr. Levy. He lifted, and showed a stalwart limb in the best of condition. Mr. Levy, in defence, said that the coolie was late, and because he threatened to "dock" him he went away. He had only worked twelve days, and was entitled to \$2.25. He would give him \$3. Plaintiff having signified that he would take that, Mr. Levy handed it over, magnanimously remarking that to show there was nothing low down about him he would give the other 85 cents to the poor-box.

THE following appears in the *Shan-pao* of June 26th.—As a sign of the advancing civilization of Formosa, the local authorities there have jointly promulgated a stringent proclamation, enforcing various sanitary measures. These orders emanate from the chief authority of the island, Governor Liu Ming Chuan, who evinces, by his every act, his strong determination to convert Formosa from being a haunt of savages to a land of peace, order, and cleanliness. These orders enjoin the cleanliness of all the streets and market places, the various towns and cities of Formosa, and all rubbish and other foul matters are to be removed. The seven are to be speedily cleared, to prevent the rise of pestilences from poisonous vapours and stenches. The local authorities are to exercise strict surveillance over the enforcement of these orders and the occupants of buildings shall be responsible for the street and sewers adjoining their dwellings. Infringement of this rule will meet with rigorous punishment.

THE long talked of opposition by Chinese, to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited, has begun to assume a practical shape. We understand that the first steamer has been ordered from England, through a local commission agent, and that the vessel is to be to all intents and purposes an improved *Falkland* of somewhat smaller capacity, but of greater power, and lighter draught of water. The steamer is to be built in England strictly in accordance with Board of Trade regulations. Boilers already commenced are being constructed by Messrs. Kwong-Hep Loong of Wanchai and are likewise being constructed strictly according to Board of Trade regulations. From the plans and specifications, which have been submitted to us, we think the vessel is well suited to the requirements of the inland river trade in this neighborhood, present and future, and that in the vessel the Steamboat Company will at last find any antagonist they cannot afford to despise with impunity. The new Company will start with a moderate capital invested in suitable vessels, and it remains to be seen whether the Steam Boat Company, with its enormous capital, expensive management, and comparatively speaking, abortions of vessels, will be able quite to hold the sway on the Canton river. It claims as a vested right. Possibly there is no Company in the Far East which by its aggressive attitude, parsimonious conduct, and indifferent management has deserved so little consideration from the public and yet has prospered so largely in spite of itself, and we shall be surprised to find if the new Company, conducted upon economical lines and liberal and considerate treatment of its employees, will not earn a fair share of the public support.

YESTERDAY a coolie took another coolie, deceased to Mount Davis, to put him in the "bury-hole." In doing so he contrived to open an old grave, and scattered the remnants of a previous delinquent over the neighbourhood. A *tufo* hauled him up for his sacrilegious conduct, and he was taken before Mr. Pollock to-day. He said that he only pulled out the big bones, and would put them back. Mr. Pollock disapproved of his playing Hamlet on his own account, and fined him \$5.

REFERRING to General Kennedy's successor as Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, the *Shanghai Mercury* says that the new occupant of the post, Dr. J. E. Leonard, is a medical man by profession, but has been long associated with the press of Minnesota, being Editor of the *Rochester and Minnesota Post*, and also President of that State. He is about 50 years of age, and has had some experience of official life, having been formerly Consul at Lodi, and afterwards Consul-General at Calcutta. After leaving the latter post he visited Canton and also Shanghai as a traveller, so that he will not be absolutely making his first acquaintance with life in the Far East. He is described as of very quiet, unassuming manners, is married, and has two daughters.

THE steamers *Smith* and *Cass*, of the Formosan Trading Company, which were placed under the management of Messrs. Melchers & Co., of Shanghai, have now, says the *Shan-pao* of the 10th ult., been transferred to the control of Governor Liu Ming-chuan, who has appointed one of his officers as Chief Manager. A new regulation has been promulgated, intruding the further issuance of free tickets for indigent official passengers. This was formerly allowed, with the view of aiding expectant and other officials who were unable to pay for their passage to and from the mainland. It was discovered, however, that certain officials applied for these tickets, and then sold them, a highly detestable practice. For this reason this privilege has been withdrawn, all will be required to pay their fares on an equal footing.

WE learn from the *Shan-pao* that on the 10th June there appeared three Imperial Edicts making the following appointments in consequence of the death of Tsen Yu-yang, the Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow:—Wang Wen-shao, Governor of Hunan, is made Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, the Governor of Yunnan, Tan Chun-pai, acting as Viceroy until Wang Wen-shao's arrival. The Provincial Treasurer of Hupeh, K'uai Te-piao, is transferred to Formosa in the same capacity, and the Provincial Judge of Yunnan, Teng Hsueh-hai, is transferred to Hupeh as Provincial Treasurer. The post of Provincial Judge of Yunnan thus left vacant is given to Tsen Yu-hsi, the younger brother of the deceased Viceroy. Shao Yu-lien, formerly Tsoat at Shanghai, and latterly Provincial Treasurer of Formosa, is promoted to be Governor of Hunan, but will first proceed to Peking to have an audience of the Emperor.

LOOK on this picture—extracted from Prince Ching's speech at the Imperial banquet at Peking.—"The banquet that we are celebrating to-day is a token of the friendly relations that have existed between us for so many years past, and is an augury of the perpetual maintenance of these friendly relations. The days to come will be the record of this auspicious gathering will find a place in the histories of foreign countries. On the tablet which is to be seen on the portals of this Yamen four characters are inscribed: 'Chung-wai-shih-fu' (May all prosperity attend Chinese and Foreigners). The banquet of this day renders this sentiment especially appropriate." And on this—a paragraph from the *Chinese Times* of June 29th.—"The annoyance of having large bricks dropped from the city wall on the heads of those passing below is more and more experienced by foreigners. Several parties have been attacked in this way lately, and the amusement is becoming fashionable. The bricks of the Peking walls are of great size, and one of them falling on a man's head from a forty-feet height would most decidedly leave an impression. One gentleman just escaped one the other day, but the brick lighted on the head of his horse, which was felled to the ground." The friendly relations that, according to Prince Ching, have existed between Chinese and foreigners for so many years past, certainly assume a peculiar form in Peking.

A MILITARY correspondent writes—"The 'Wanderers' performance in the Garrison Theatre, postponed from the previous Wednesday, was most successfully given on Saturday night. The attendance was not all that could be desired. Mrs. Power's topical song had to be omitted owing to the accompanist not turning up in time; otherwise everything was gone through more than satisfactorily. The opening piece, 'The Pride of Kerry' is new and is as fresh, and bright a piece of literary work as can well be found. Not much plot, perhaps but dependent on the characters and the diction. It would be hard to say which of the three parts, the intractable old Irish Squire, his dashing fox-hunting niece, or the bashful young English officer, claims the most interest, as all are inclusively drawn, and in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Power and Mr. Durand found splendid exponents. Mrs. Power indeed, fairly surprised her hearers by her ringing, every note of her really remarkable register sounding out clear and silvery like a magic flute. (We would like to know what was the highest note in that 'Bird' song.) In spite of being hampered by having to accompany herself, her vocalisation was as bewitching as her winsome, happy face, and we cannot but think the omission of her 'topical' song wise anyhow, as such clap trap is unworthy of so legitimate an artist. As *Other Dwellers* she had not much to do. Mr. Power's *Wanderers* monopolized all the fun (and was delicious) but as *Reluctant English* in 'Home Rule' she gave another fine character study as the strong minded female who makes her poor husband nurse the baby till his friend Wagstaff (Mr. Durand) a jolly bachelor, primes him with liquor and he turns the tables on his wife. A similar episode occurs in 'The Serious Family' if we remember rightly, but differently worked out. We hear that the little company are too scared to try the Garrison Theatre again, although it is certain the house would be crowded. The entertainment, however, is quite good enough to try higher, and a light or two in the City Hall ought to reconquer them for their losses."



His lordship:—But you yourself say you will want to send a commission to England.

Mr. Deacon said they might, when they saw the writ.

His lordship suggested that the plaintiff should withdraw the case.

Mr. Webster said that since the defendants engaged the plaintiff's services they could not object to his wanting time to prove his case.

His lordship:—Your claim is bad, on your own showing.

Mr. Webster admitted that, but added that Mr. Watson caused the plaintiff to go to the defendant firm, and leave another solicitor. He asked for a further adjournment for three weeks. Probably then, when the defendants saw the cause of action, they would pay up.

Mr. Deacon thought that very likely indeed. He asked for the writ to be dismissed with costs. His lordship refused to do any such thing, and adjourned the case for another week.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

VIENNA, June 25th.  
At the sitting of the Austrian delegation to-day Count Kalnoky made a statement declaring that at the present moment, although the situation is unsettled, the peace of Europe is not in danger. He feared that the aggression and aggrandizement of Serbia are premature; but he said Austria-Hungary is bound to prevent Serbia from becoming a hotbed of intrigue. In conclusion, the Foreign Minister assured the delegation that Austria-Hungary is on friendly terms with all States and powers, including Russia.

LONDON, June 26th.  
In the House of Commons last evening Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that Her Majesty's Government was unaware of the Russian occupation of Deer Island.

France has demanded England to annul the convention negotiated by the diplomacy of Sir H. Drummond Wolff in 1887, whereby the British occupation of Egypt was to terminate in 1892, but the right of entry in case of disturbance was to be guaranteed to Great Britain and Turkey, and which convention the Porte, after much prevarication, refused to ratify. France has also demanded to fix a date for the British evacuation of Egypt. The Times, in commenting upon the French demands regarding the British occupation of Egypt, considers that they are merely an election manoeuvre of the French Government.

ZANZIBAR, June 26th.  
Dr. Carl Peter's Emin Pasha relief expedition, after landing to the northward of Lamia, has started inland.

LONDON, June 27th.  
The latest report regarding the health of the Marquis of Dufferin indicates that His Lordship is making recovery. Absolute rest and quiet are still enjoined. The Marquis, therefore, remains at home for two months.

Mr. Walter H. Powell, Gladstonian member for West Carmarthenshire, is dead.

The Times, in a leading article to-day, considers that the Government will be justified in calling Portugal to account for her arbitrary injustice to British citizens.

The Standard, Daily News, and Daily Telegraph regard the failure of Egyptian conversion scheme as not of vital importance to Egyptian finance, the only effect, the journals declare, will be to render France unpopular in Egypt, and England must choose her own time to make declarations.

## THE RIOT AT HANKOW.

A re-assuring telegram was received in Shanghai from Hankow on the 8th inst., stating that everything is now quiet there.

We further understand that H.E. the Taotai, in consequence of a communication from H.B.M.'s Consul General, telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking, suggesting that a Chinese gunboat should be despatched to Hankow, as a preventative of disorder. A telegram has since been received from the Viceroy, stating that the gunboat Wei Ching had left Nanking for Hankow, which fact shows that the Chinese authorities are alive to the danger and expense of a recurrence of the Chinkiang affair.

The Fuhuo, which arrived here-to-day, brought further particulars of the origin of the trouble at that port. It appears that about 4 p.m. on the 4th inst., a student, who had passed his examination, being a little excited by his success, was conducting himself in a somewhat disorderly manner on the Bund, when he was arrested by a Chinese constable and brought to the Station, where he was examined, and as it would appear, allowed to go away. He was followed by a number of his friends, and instead of going quietly on his way, he, not unlike students in other places, was inclined to make a display of his victory, and the crowd becoming very disorderly, chased the policeman who made the arrest, with the evident intention of assaulting him. The constable, however, succeeded in reaching the residence of Mr. Sharp, Secretary of the Municipal Council, where he took refuge from the mob, who were shouting and yelling in a very menacing manner. Mr. Sharp, it is said, took a stick and went out, and with the assistance of the constable, the student, with whom the trouble originated, was again arrested, and this time securely locked up in the station house.

The mob, which had by this time greatly increased in numbers, again surrounded the building, and threatened all sorts of things against its inmates. A good deal of stone throwing at foreigners took place, the pilot of the Fuhuo being amongst those so assailed—but fortunately no one appears to have been hurt, or at least seriously. The crowd remained outside the station-house, conducting themselves in the manner described, till late at night, and with the morning they returned in greater numbers. The residents now became rather alarmed, and the native authorities, apparently in response to a communication from the foreign officials, sent a guard of soldiers to protect the station house. The mere presence of these "braves" does not seem to have had the salutary effect of dispersing the rioters, for we are informed that the mob had to be charged by the military before the Bund was cleared. There were a great number of students on the other side of the river, in Wuchang, but the native authorities prevented them joining their fellows in the Settlement by prohibiting the passenger and other boats bringing them across.

In the afternoon a telegram was despatched by Mr. Allen, the British Consul, to the Senior Naval Officer, requesting the presence of a gunboat, with the result already in the possession of our readers. The Fuhuo, we now learn, was the only foreign vessel in port at the time the trouble began, and acting on the suggestion of the Consul, her commander, Captain Davis, had steam kept up all night, so that the residents of the threatened settlement could find a place of refuge on board her in case of emergency; this extreme step was, happily, not necessary, and the Kiangsoo, and the Russian tea steamer St. Petersburg, shortly afterwards arrived. The latter vessel had, in addition to her crew, some hundred time-expired men from the Russian fleet at Vladivostok and other northern ports, on their way home, and there were also aboard several, steady, stable, and brave. Her commander expressed his readiness to land his men if required, so that confidence must have thereby been well restored amongst the residents. The Fuhuo left after midnight on the 6th inst., and all was then quiet; the wife and children of the foreign police inspector proceeding by her to Kiangsoo.

None of the other residents thought matters sufficiently serious to leave. The Fuhuo passed the Merlin at Nanking at noon on the 7th, and the gunboat actually took 38 hours to travel the 201 miles, her average speed being a little over 5 miles an hour—not quite so fast as a 'kicksia'!

Those on board the Fuhuo saw nothing of the Chinese gunboat despatched from Nanking by the Viceroy.—Mercury.

## THE HANKOW TEA MARKET.

The tea settlements on the 1st July were as follows:—

	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Totals.
Hankow tea	2,931	1,960	4,891
Kiukiang tea	495	857	1,352
	3,336	2,817	6,153

Shipments to Shanghai, 1,981 chests. Prices paid:—

	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Totals.
Yanlaotung (3 chops)	11.50	12.00	13.30
Kichou (3)	11.50	12.00	13.30
Chingpo (2)	10.60	10.00	12.00
Shanlam (2)	8.00	9.00	10.00
Yanlaotung (1)	14.00	14.00	28.00
Ningchow (6)	16.00	16.00	32.00

On July 3rd the settlements were:—

	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Totals.
Hankow tea	1,667	341	2,008
Kiukiang tea	1,785	944	2,729
	3,452	1,285	4,737

Shipments to Shanghai, 920 chests. Prices paid:—

	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Totals.
Oanfa (2 chops)	9.10	10.75	10.00
Taiping (2)	8.00	10.00	10.00
Pakong (2)	10.55	12.00	12.00
Ningchow (7)	16.00	20.50	20.50
Keemien (2)	22.00	23.75	23.75

On July 4th the settlements were:—

	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Totals.
Hankow tea	1,048	1,775	2,823
Kiukiang tea	971	1,000	1,971
	2,019	2,775	4,794

Shipments to Shanghai, 1,432 chests. Prices paid:—

	English Buyers.	Russian Buyers.	Totals.
Kokew (3 chops)	11.50	11.00	11.00
Tunguan (1)	9.25	10.00	10.00
Yanlaotung (1)	13.25	13.25	26.50
Taoyuen (1)	13.25	13.25	26.50
Ningchow (3)	14.00	23.00	37.00

N. C. Daily News.

## CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

## MUTUAL SUSPICION.

It is an indisputable truth that without a certain amount of mutual confidence, it is impossible for mankind to exist in an organized society, especially in a society so highly organized and so complex as that of China. Assuming this as an axiom, it is not the less necessary to direct our attention to a series of phenomena, which, however inharmonious they may appear with our theory, are sufficiently real to those who are acquainted with China. Much of what we shall have to say of the mutual suspicion of the Chinese is by no means peculiar to this people, but is rather a trait which they share in common with all Orientals, yet the manifestations of which are doubtless much modified by the genius of Chinese institutions.

The whole subject is intimately connected with that of mutual responsibility, which has been already discussed. Nothing is more likely to excite the suspicion, not of the Chinese only, but of any human being, than the danger that he may be held to account for something which has no concern whatever with himself, but the consequences of which may be most serious.

The first manifestation of the chronic suspicion prevailing in China, which attracts the attention of a stranger to the existence, in all parts of the empire, of lofty walls which enclose all cities. The fact that the word for city in Chinese is the equivalent for a walled city, is as significant as the fact that in the Latin language the word which denoted army, also meant drill or practice. The laws of the empire require that every district city, as well as every city of a higher rank, shall be enclosed by a wall of a specified height. Like other laws, this statute is much neglected in the letter, for there are many cities the walls of which are allowed to crumble into such decay that they are no protection whatever, and we know of one district city invested by the Taipings, and occupied by them for many months, the walls of which, although utterly destroyed, were not restored until for more than a decade afterwards. Many cities have only a feeble mud rampart, quite inadequate to keep out even the native dogs, which climb over it at will. But in all these cases the occasion of these lapses from the ideal state of things is simply the poverty of the country. Whenever there is an alarm of trouble, the first step is to repair the walls. The execution of such repairs affords a convenient way in which to fine officials or others who have made themselves too rich in too short a time. The firm foundation on which rest all the main city walls in China, is the distrust which the Government entertains of the people. Perhaps it does not. Emperor may be in theory the father of his people, and his subordinates called 'father and mother officials,' all parties understand perfectly that these are purely technical terms, like *hus and minus*, and that the real relation between the people and their rulers, is that between children and a step-father. The whole history of China appears to be dotted with rebellions, most of which might apparently have been prevented by proper action on the part of the general Government, if taken in time. The Government does not expect to ask in time. Perhaps it does not want to do so, or perhaps it is prevented from doing so. Meantime the people slowly rise, and the Government knew they would, and the officials promptly retire within their ready-made fortifications, like a turtle within its shell, or a hedge-hog within its ball of quills, and the disturbance is left to the slow adjustment of the troops.

The lofty walls which enclose all premises in Chinese, as in other Oriental cities and towns, are another exemplification of the same traits of suspicion. If it is embarrassing for a foreigner to know how to speak in Chinese of these places as 'London' or 'New York' without unintentionally suggesting the notion that they are 'walled cities,' it is not less difficult to make Chinese who are interested in western lands, understand how it can be that in those countries people often have about their premises no enclosures whatever. The immediate, although unwarranted inference on the part of the Chinese, is that in such countries there must be no bad characters of any kind.

The almost universal massing of the rural Chinese population in villages, which are in reality miniature cities, is another illustration of the trait of mutual suspicion. There is protection, not from foreign enemy, but from one another. Only those who are in the habit of agglomeration of Chinese dwellings with which we are acquainted is in the case of some mountainous regions where the land is so barren that it is incapable of supporting more than one or two families, the people being so poor that they have no dread of thieves, and the province of Szechuan,

in which, as Mr. Baber mentions, 'the farmer and his wife live in mud walls, invariably in farm-houses on their land, and the tendency is to the separation rather than to the congregation of dwellings.' If this exception to the general rule was made because the expectation of peace in that remote province was thought to be greater than in others, as Baron von Richthofen suggested, it has proved, as Mr. Baber remarks, an expectation which has suffered many and grievous disappointments, especially—although after a long previous peace—in the days of the Taipings rebels.

A most significant illustration of the Chinese, and also Oriental, suspicion found in social life is to be seen in the theory and practice in regard to women. What that theory is, is sufficiently well known. What Chinese women have incomparably more liberty than their sisters in Turkey or in India, Chinese respect for women cannot be rated as high. Universal ignorance on the part of women, universal subordination, the existence of polygamy and concubinage—these are not good preparations for that respect for womanhood which is one of the fairest characteristics of western civilisation. It would be easy to cite popular expressions in illustration of the views which the Chinese hold of women in general, and which may be regarded as the generalizations of long experience. She is spoken of as if it is her nature to be mean, short-sighted, and not to be trusted—she is considered to be an incarnation of jealousy, as in the phrase, 'it is impossible to be more jealous than a woman,' where the word 'jealous' suggests that she is intended to suggest another word meaning 'poisonous' which has the same sound. This theory is well embodied in a verse of ancient Chinese poetry, of which the following lines are a translation:—

'The serpent's mouth in the green bamboo,  
'The yellow home's causal;  
'Little the injury there can do,  
'Store venom for a woman's heart.'

These views are incidentally exemplified with a fine and unconscious impartiality in the very structure of the Chinese language, in a manner to which attention has been often directed. An excellent scholar in Chinese, in response to a request from the writer, examined with care a list of 125 of the more common characters which are written with the radical woman, and found that 14 of them conveyed a meaning which might be classed as 'good,' such as the words 'good,' 'skilful,' and the like; of the remainder, 35 are bad, and 86 indifferent in meaning. But those classed as bad contain some of the most disreputable words in the whole language, the radical for women combined with that denoting shield, signifies 'deceitful, fraudulent, villainous, traitorous, selfish,' while three women in combination convey the ideas of 'fornication, adultery, seduction, to intrigue.'

There are said to be two reasons why people do not trust one another—first because they do not know each other, and second because they do. The Chinese think that they have each of these reasons for distrust. And they act accordingly. While the Chinese are gifted with a capacity for combination, which at times seems to suggest the union of chemical atoms, it is easy to ascertain by careful enquiry at the proper sources and at the proper times, that the Chinese do not by any means trust one another in the implicit way which the external phenomena imply. Members of the same family are constantly the victims of mutual suspicion, which is fanned by the women who have married into the family, and who as sisters-in-law are able to do much, and who frequently do what they can, to foment jealousy between their husbands in regard to the division of the proceeds of the common labour. To this topic reference was made in speaking of what we have called 'sociality-phobias.' Not to enlarge upon this aspect of domestic life, which by itself might occupy a chapter, we pass to the notice of the same general state of things among those who are not united by the complexities of Chinese family life. A company of servants in a family often stand to one another in a relation of what may be called armed neutrality, that is, if they have not been injured by some one who is responsible for them all. If anything of the sort, his first question to himself is not, 'How did the master find that out?' but 'Who told him of me?' Even if the servant is well aware that his guilt has been proved, his first thought will be to show that some other servant had a grudge against him. We have known a Chinese woman to change colour and leave a room in great duddon on hearing loud voices in the yard, because she supposed that as there was an angry discussion, it must be about her, whereas the matter was in relation to a pile of millet stalks bought for fuel, for which a dealer demanded too high a price. It is this kind of suspicion which is the first cause of dissension, which is almost sure to arise when a servant has been unexpectedly discharged. He suspects every one but himself, is certain that some one has been speaking ill of him, insists upon being told the allegations against him, although he knows that there are half a score of reasons, any of which would justify his immediate dismissal. His 'face' must be secured, and his suspicious nature must be gratified. These occurrences take place in Chinese families as well as in foreign families with Chinese servants, but not in the same degree, because a Chinese servant has learned how far he can impose upon the good-nature of the foreigner, who would never think of doing in the case of a Chinese man.

It is for this reason that so many foreigners have in their employ Chinese servants whom they ought to have discharged long ago, and would have discharged if they had dared. They know that the mere proposal of such a thing will be the stirring up of a hornet's nest, the central figure of which will be the accused and 'disgraced' servant, and they have not the courage to make a strike for liberty, lest in the case of failure their condition should be worse than before. There is a story of an Austrian city which was besieged by the Turks in the middle Ages, and which was lost to the point of capture. At a critical moment an Austrian girl beheld herself of a number of bee-hives, which she at once brought, and tumbled over the wall on the Turks, now almost up to the parapet. The result was a speedy descent on the part of the Turks, and the saving of the city. The tactics of a Chinese often resemble that of the Austrian maiden and his success is frequently as signal, for this kind of a disturbance is such that, as a Latin professor said of a storm, one would much rather face it *per alium*, than face it *per se*. No wonder that the adage runs, 'If you suspect him, do not employ him.' The Chinese way in such cases is simply to close one's eyes, and to pretend that one does not see, but for a foreigner this may not be so simple and easy to achieve. We find it necessary to impress upon our children, when they come to be of an age to mingle in the world on their own account, that it is well not to be too confiding in strangers. This kind of caution does not need to be conveyed to the Chinese in their early years, for it is taken in with their mother's milk. It is a proverb that one man should not enter a temple, and that two men should not look together into a well. And why, we inquire, in surprise, should one man not enter a temple or look into a well? Because the priest may take advantage of the opportunity to make away with him! Two men should not gaze into a well, for if one of them is in debt to the other, or has in his possession something which the other wants, that other may seize the occasion to push his companion into the well!—N. C. Daily News. (To be continued.)

## NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Newchwang, June 25th, 1889.  
Rain, more precious than gold, has fallen at last; and already the plain at the back of the settlement has been converted from an arid wilderness into a swamp with mud a foot deep along the cart tracks. All the missionaries have now more cheerful tales to tell, and hold out hopes that the barley and wheat crops may be saved in part. The success of the koaling and bean crops is assured, unless there be floods again this year, from which Heaven protect us. The river still keeps eating away the South Bank, and it looks as if before many years are out Yingtzu will disappear.

The *Taku*, which carries this, takes away Mr. and Mrs. Holland, who are transferred to Amoy. Mr. T. Waters is now in charge of British and many other interests at this post.—Shanghai Mercury.

## CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 1st July, 1889.  
The past month was ushered in by a wave of heat here, caused, no doubt, by the continuous wind blowing from the south across many miles of scorched country; but this did not last long, for the wind shifted, the much needed rain fell freely, and the delightful weather followed. We, on the coast, have been enjoying a cool sea breeze, although inconvenient every now and then by rain storms; whilst news has been constantly coming in from the country telling of the incalculable relief the changed weather would eventually bring to the famished millions who have survived the terrible distress in this province.

Last week, fifteen Chinese men-of-war, turreted ships, corvettes, Armstrong cruisers, and other iron-clads, under the command of Admiral Lang, visited this port. They stayed four days, and the sea being perfectly calm during that period, opportunities occurred, each afternoon for those who wished to see what a formidable fleet was lying out in the harbour, to row round the magnificent vessels.

On Wednesday last Admiral and Mrs. Lang held a reception on board the flagship *Ting Yuen*, on which steamer the Chinese Admiral Ting also gave a cordial reception to his colleagues' foreign guests. Nothing had escaped the forethought of our host and hostess: on the ship's deck, which had been roofed over with awnings, tea was served, after which an interesting programme of amusements, such as boat-racing, torpedo-firing, *et cetera*, which Admiral Lang had planned, was carried out to the enjoyment of the large party assembled; and whilst these events were taking place, the guests were shown the many wonders of the iron-clad by the Admiral and his courteous officers.

The Protestant College School (at which the sons of many of our readers are receiving the benefits of a home education, and at the same time acquiring them in a truly beautiful climate) has just finished its second term with the usual Examinations; and the boys have now a fresh source of pleasure, for some of them will be able to avail themselves of the use of the handsome present generously given last Friday by Captain Watts, of *Taku*, to the school—namely a fine four-oared galley, in which they can row (for 'it's jolly boating weather') and from which they can swim. We hear that the work goes on heartily and successfully, and it is probable that an addition will soon have to be made to the school buildings. There is, however, a greater immediate want than this, and that is, a large field suitable for cricket and football.

Chefoo, alas, instead of expanding in its number of European mercantile houses, has just seen an old established foreign house transfer its business and close its doors. The advertisement in your paper speaks of this, so there is little to be added, except that the departure of the last remaining member of the firm from our midst will not only narrow our little world, but will cause us to miss one more friendly face in it.—N. C. Daily News.

## KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chemupo, 25th June, 1889.  
The *Espero* arrived here on the 15th inst., and is still here. Forty of her crew are said to be ready to march to Seoul at a moment's notice, owing to some political disturbance which has resulted in Cho (ta-jen) resigning the portfolio of President of the Foreign Office. Shall send you further details by an early mail.

At present all seems fairly quiet, the late copious rainfall having tended, no doubt, to cool down the ardour of the working classes, who are easily excited by mischievous officials whenever a drought or a severe frost is of long continuance, as has been the case this year. A high Chinese official arrived here yesterday in the *Tsuruga*. He holds office as Consul in Seoul, so I hear. He is stopping at Steward's popular hotel, which I hear is shortly to be christened the Sea View Hotel—a very suitable name indeed.

A few days ago we were all startled by a circular announcing that a new book, entitled '*Korea and The Powers*,' will shortly be published by Mr. Chesney Duncan. No doubt Mr. Duncan is well fitted to write upon this subject, for he has been a long time in the Far East, and has spent years in Korea. We all expect a treat when Mr. Duncan's book 'comes out' knowing, as we do, that he has made Korean affairs a special study.

The Chinese fleet under Admiral Ting is due here to-morrow or the next day. We also hear that a Russian and French squadron will shortly come here to have a look at *look see!* A comment *vous parlez vous* sort of affair.—Shanghai Mercury.

## CRIMINAL LIBEL.

The following sensible remarks on the above subject are taken from the San Francisco Chronicle:—

The Supreme Court of this State has just decided a case of criminal libel, which, in the opinion of the Court, presented an entirely new point. The defendant was convicted in the court below, and appealed to the Supreme Court. After a long and arduous trial, the Court held that the defendant was liable to prosecution. After there was not a criminal offence, and that it could not be split up and prosecuted in parts without violating the settled rule of law that a man shall not be twice vexed for one and the same offence, and that the trial court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to prove a former acquittal.

It will be seen at once that the question was a nice one, the gist of it being whether the libelous articles were to be considered in its entirety, or whether it was to be treated as an aggregation of several libels, for each of which the defendant was liable to prosecution.

There was an analogous case, the Court held that there was not a criminal offence, and that it could not be split up and prosecuted in parts without violating the settled rule of law that a man shall not be twice vexed for one and the same offence, and that the trial court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to prove a former acquittal.

A few moments' reflection will show the correctness of this doctrine. Take, for example,

## Antimations.

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 18, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Directors, ALEX. LEVY, Secretary (pro tem).

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [871]

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak. Possession immediate.

Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., 9, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [872]

## TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply

to 'BOOK-KEEPER,' c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [538]

## Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship 'OANFA'

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 4 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY, the 11th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [867]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP 'DRESDEN,' FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, the 11th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.



## Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$833,333-33.  
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9 PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS  
ABOUT THE  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STEERING per  
annum is being paid in Death claims  
year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to up-  
wards of Six Million and Three-quarter  
pounds Sterling and have increased 50  
per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced  
by more than double the number of fresh  
carefully selected lives.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877  
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN  
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [823]

MANNHEIM REINSURANCE COMPANY  
IN MANNHEIM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE  
RISKS at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [824]

FIRE INSURANCE.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY now  
accepts Goldwings and other First Class  
Risks at 1 per annum.

The total Accumulated Funds of the Com-  
pany exceed £6,000,000 sterling.

Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [782]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary,  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [152]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

## AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET,  
HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,  
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS'  
SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS,  
OILS, and VARNISH, BICYCLES and  
TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY,  
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [763]

## NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR  
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been  
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of  
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and  
are prepared to supply quantities to suit  
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special  
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief  
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government, Board  
London, says  
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [152]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-  
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-  
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;  
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
and for Veiglander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.  
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [734]

HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER  
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [783]

## Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF  
HONGKONG,  
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in FRANKMASON'S  
HALL, Zeland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th  
Inst., at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [870]

## To be Let.

## TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street,  
containing 4 large light and airy rooms,  
2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water  
laid on. Rent very moderate. Immediate  
possession.

Apply to  
"B.,"  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [869]

## TO LET.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI  
ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent  
moderate.

Apply to  
M. J. MOSES,  
9, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [775]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90  
and Taxes.

Apply to  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE at High Street,  
formerly occupied by Mr. HAZELAND.

Apply to  
AH YON,  
No. 80, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [857]

## THE PEAK.

TO LET FURNISHED.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at Magazine  
Gap for two months from Wednesday, the  
10th July.

Apply to  
MAJOR KNIGHT, R.E.,  
Wellington Barracks,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [853]

## TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS."  
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
From 1st June.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
WESTBOURNE VILLAS.

AT MAGAZINE GAP.  
"TUSCULUM."—A very comfortable and  
very cool 5 Roomed House with Tennis Court,  
&c. From 1st September.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [113]

## TO LET.

A Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX  
ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis  
Court.

Possession from the 1st July, 1889.

J. M. BASA,  
No. 7, Remedios Terrace,  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752]

## NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO  
BE LET with immediate possession.

Apply to  
ARTHUR B. RODYK,  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [686]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Maga-  
zine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE,  
with basement and outhouse, excellent view.  
Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

## TO BE LET.

From 1st August.

TOP FLAT No. 1, Blue Buildings.

For particulars, apply to  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1889. [811]

## TO LET.

THE First Floor of HOUSE No. 2, Blue  
Buildings.

Apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [732]

## TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE,  
Queen's Road East.

Apply to  
G. R. LAMMERT,  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS  
are respectfully informed that, if upon  
their arrival in this HARBOUR news of the  
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,  
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD  
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive  
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found  
necessary, communication with the Undersigned  
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken  
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. [144]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Hongkong	London	July 13th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glenary	London	July 13th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tennadice	Sydney	July 14th	Russell & Co.
Achilles	Liverpool	July 15th	Butterfield & Swire.
Saghalien	Marcelles	July 16th	Messageries Maritimes.
City of Sydney	San Francisco	July 17th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Bengloe	London	July 17th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Arratoon Apar.	Calcutta	July 18th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Bombay	Bombay	July 27th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	July 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon
London, via Suez Canal	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire.	July 18th.
London, via Suez Canal	Clancus Wender	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 18th.
London and Hamburg	Denbighshire	Messageries Maritimes.	About July 20th.
Hankow, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Melchers & Co.	July 18th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Dresden	Siemssen & Co.	July 21st, at 4 p.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Port Caroline	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 30th.
New York, via Suez Canal	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 25th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via K., &c.	Arabic	O. & S. S. Co.	July 18th, at noon.
San Francisco, via K., &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 18th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Catterthun	Russell & Co.	July 18th, at 4 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Duke of Buckingham	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	July 20th, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Straits, Colombo & Bombay	Lombardy	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 15th, at 3 p.m.
Vokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 16th, daylight
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	General Wender	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Hankow, via Yokohama	Camrathenbire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 16th, daylight
Vokohama, Kobe, &c.	Shelley	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 16th.
Hankow, via Yokohama	Nantes le Havre	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
Kobe	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire.	July 18th, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Dresden	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Ningpo	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	July 17th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Achilles	Butterfield & Swire.	July 17th.
Swatow, S'pore & Bangkok	Devawongse	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	July 14th, daylight.

## Intimations.

## INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
No. 11, Praya Central,  
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS  
for  
RAHTJEN'S  
GENUINE  
COMPOSITION

FOR  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS  
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST  
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

WORKS:  
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:  
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.  
1st May 1889

CANTON.  
THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),  
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially  
rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now  
offers the best accommodation for tourists and  
visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th  
inst.

A first class table kept with WINES,  
SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the  
charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL-FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.  
A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.

Canton, 11th June 1889. [723]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRE-  
SERVATION OF WOOD.

The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint  
and Tar.

Simple in application. Great saving.  
NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus,  
Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost  
success.

The most effective preparation against the  
ravages of White Ants and all other Wood-  
destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of  
leading authorities in the Colonies.

Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8  
cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
SCHEELE & Co.,  
Sole Agents,  
No. 2, Stanley Street,  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [731]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of  
1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,  
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue  
Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the  
Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which  
may be consulted at any time by visitors from  
the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their  
letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of  
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose  
services will be placed at the disposal of all  
inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.  
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an  
hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application  
to the Superintendent.  
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent  
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.  
—MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [519]

## Intimations.

## TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDI-  
CATE LIMITED invite tenders for the  
construction of a Switchback railway and steam  
roundabout to be erected at Bowington within a  
period of six weeks from the acceptance of the  
Tender.

The specification and plans may be seen at  
MR. DENISON'S office. The Company do not  
bind themselves to accept the lowest or any  
Tender.

ARTHUR B. RODYK,  
Solicitor for the Syndicate,  
2, d'Aguilar Street.  
Hongkong, 10th July 1889. [863]

## WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT.  
A European is required for BORNEO in the  
former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant,  
with some knowledge of accounts, in the  
latter.

Apply with references by letter to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
The China Borneo Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1889. [760]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance  
of FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50), due on each  
Share is now being called up, and Shareholders  
are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or  
before the 11th day of July instant.

Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date  
will be charged INTEREST at the rate of 50  
per cent. per annum, in accordance with the  
Articles of Association.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [848]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the Company will be held at the Company's  
Registered Office, No. 13, Praya, Victoria,  
Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July,  
1889, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon, the Objects and  
Business of which Meeting will be to submit for  
Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at  
the Meeting held this Day.

By Order of the Board,  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [833]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM  
DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOL-  
LARS per Share will be payable to those Persons  
who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July,  
1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both  
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong 3rd July, 1889. [834]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the Company will be held at the Company's  
Office, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hong-  
kong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July  
instant, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following  
Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be in-  
creased to the sum of \$100,000 by the issue  
of 7,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 each, and  
that the Memorandum of Association be  
altered accordingly.

2.—That of the said 7,000 New Shares, 3,000 be  
offered to the Persons who, on the 14th day  
of August, 1889, shall be registered Share-  
holders of the Company, in the proportion of  
one New Share for each old Share held by  
them, and such offer shall be made by a  
notice specifying the number of New Shares  
which each of such registered Shareholders  
shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a  
time within which such offer is to be ac-  
cepted, and such acceptance shall be made  
by letter addressed to the Secretary of the  
Company and by the payment to the  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION of the sum of \$5 in respect  
of each new share applied for. The notice  
shall also state that if such offer be not  
accepted in manner aforesaid the same shall